THE NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, ESSEX GAZETTE.

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From THURSDAY, *February* 1, to THURSDAY, *February* 8, 1776.

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LONDON.

TOWER of LONDON, October 24.

BETWEEN the hours of 9 and 10 yesterday morning, Mr. Stanley, at Half moon street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann of Queen Anne street, Westminster (both King's messengers) attended by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esq; in Oxford-street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, these beggarly catchpoles of power pretended, that a forged Draught, for two hundred pounds, had been issued by the bank, of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining by such rascally means the interview they desired, Mr. Sayre no sooner appeared than the catchpoles acquainted him, that "they had an order signed by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into custody, on a charge of High Treason; and to search for, seize, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem essential for their purpose."

Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity.—Conscious of his innocence, he smiled at the behaviour of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government-tools to plunder his escritores, to ransack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaus. No sooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs. Macculy, (sister to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter, addressed to "the Livery of London," under the signature of "Barnard's Ghost," than they seized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling as men unaccustomed to honesty, in the service of Government, usually experience.

Mr. Sayre expressed his readiness to accompany the King's Catchpoles unto Lord Rochford's house, having previously dispatched a servant to Mr. Reynolds, requesting his attendence with the utmost expedition. The King's Messengers, Thief-takers, or Catchpoles (call them what you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the presence of Lord Rochford; and, lest justice should perceive the villainy of oppression, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was present. An information from one Richardson (an Adjutant of the Guards) was read. The charge contained in this information, was to the following purport:—

"That Stephen Sayre, Esq; had expressed to him, the said Richardson, an intention of seizing the King's person, as his Majesty went on Thursday to the Parliament house; also an intention of taking possession of the Tower, and of overturning the present government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges, with that sort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardson, the informer; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them; and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord Rochford and the blind justice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aside, several messages passed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of Right, was soon, very courteously, granted as a matter of Favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, because it was impossible, consistent with justice, to refuse his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following question to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's desire that you should attend in his behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater share of audacity than decorum, said, "that this was not true."—Mr. Reynolds with a very proper degree of spirit, replied, "that Sir John Fielding, as a Magistrate, might say that which, as a Gentleman, he could not justify." The blind Knight then desired that it might be asked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had sent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had sent for him, without mentioning the place where he was to attend."

These particulars being adjusted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his Friend. The first advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre, was this, "That he should answer no interrogatories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might propound; and that he should not sign any paper."

The information which contained the charge was a second time read at the request of Mr. Sayre, who smiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and said, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be seriously attended to." An altercation then ensued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardson the *Informer*. The two Middlesex Justices, Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, were requested by the informer to silence Mr. Reynolds. He saved them the trouble by observing, "that he should always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there said of the Informer, he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if after consulting the great law-officers of State (which his Lordship would do of course) as the information did not amount to a direct charge against Mr. Sayre, his Lordship should think himself warranted to receive bail, ample and sufficient bail should be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he scorned to ask a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was soon afterwards committed a close prisoner to the TOWER.

It would be a scandalous omission to conclude this narrative without doing justice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a subject of a FREE state, his demeanor was manly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmost contempt, the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he smiled at with ineffable disdain. "The unhappy effects of such informations, government (Mr. Sayre said) had amply experienced by giving ear to *Bernard* and *Hutchinson*." By false informations, and the vilest of suggestions, these men had conspired to become the willing instruments in carrying on the purposes of a bloody-minded administration. But whatever Informers government might encourage, integrity was a shield which would protect men of honour from their shafts. Defended by that shield, Mr. Sayre said, he should enter the apartments of a prison conscious that they would prove a safe asylum for virtue."

Oct. 30. By Virtue of a habeas corpus granted on Thursday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Esq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square. Messrs. Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne and Lee attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the solicitor of the treasury, on the part of the crown. After the two first mentioned counsel had descanted for some little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to *close* confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge; and Mr. White having declared that he had no instructions to oppose the bail, his Lordship called for the warrant of commitment; and immediately after perusing it, pronounced, that he had not the least doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail, as he observed, that, that Gentleman was only charged with treasonable practices, and that he (Lord M.) should not have refused the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counsel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himself in 500l. and John Reynolds, Coote Pordon, Esqrs. in 250l. each.

Mr Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readiness in granting the writ, and consequently giving him his personal liberty, at the same time observing, that he hoped his Lordship would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wisdom and spirit of our ancestors, in guarding the subject by such effectual barriers against the intrusions of despotism in the worst of times" To which his Lordship replied, "I hope so too; Mr. S. let us both act constitutionally, and we shall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his Lady to their house in Oxford-street; and his friends to their respective homes.

The Lord Mayor was present, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield. *See Pa. 1055.*

WILLIAMSBURG, January 5.

Thursday the 21st ult. in Lancaster county, a negro fellow was tried and found guilty of sheep-stealing; he was sentenced to be burnt in the hand, but instead of saying, *God save the King*, and *the Governor too*, *Lord Dunmore*.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by S. and E. HALL, in *Cambridge*, B. EDES, in *Watertown*, and I. THOMAS, in *Worcester*,

LOW'S & STEARNS'S

ALMANACKS,

For 1776.

Colony of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, January 19, 1776.

VOTED, That the Committee for examining accounts, be directed to advertise all persons that have accounts against this colony, to bring them in immediately to said committee for allowance.

Copy from the minutes of the house,

Attest. N. EMERY, Cl. Dom. Repr.

In pursuance of the above vote, all persons concerned are hereby notified that the committee determine to set at the house of Col. Samuel Folsom, innholder in Exeter, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, during the recess of the general court, to receive such accounts against the colony, which they desire may be brought in without delay.

THE inhabitants of the town of Charlestown, and those that were lately so, are hereby notified, that a meeting for the choice of town officers, and other important business is to be held at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Snow, innholder in said town, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 9 o'clock before noon, where a general attendance is desired. The sufferers by the military operations in said town, are notified to make out just estimates of the loss they have sustained thereby, and to lodge the same with Messrs. Seth Sweetser in Medford, Nathaniel Frothingham in Malden, Stephen Miller in Woburn, John Larkin in Cambridge, or either of them, some time before said meeting.

January 27, 1776.

Choice Barbados RUM by the hogshead, COFFEE by the hundred or dozen; MOLASSES by the hogshead or barrel; Holland GENEVA per case, of 12 bottles each; to be sold by CHARLES SIGOURNEY, at Middleborough.

To be sold by B. GOODHUE, jun. in SALEM.

Philadelphia FLOUR by the barrel;—MUSTARD by the dozen, and English STEEL by the cwt.

Choice claret and red port WINE, by the hogshead or less quantity, to be sold on the lowest terms, at the sign of the Free Mason's arms, by JESSE LEAVENWORTH.

Cambridge, January 30, 1776.

To be sold by W. P. BARTLETT, at his shop in Salem,

A small assortment of English garden Seeds.

To be sold by NATHANIEL AUSTIN,

At Lunenburgh,

Irish linens, stript ditto, black calimanco by the piece, nutmegs by the pound, knives and forks, pewter plates and dishes, black knit patterns for breeches, stockings by the dozen, cotton velvet, black and white sattin, sewing silk, and sundry other articles.

FOUND in Woburn, a sum of MONEY, in bills. The owner by applying to Samuel Swan, in Colonel Reed's regiment on Winter-hill, describing the same and paying charges, may have it again.

& Sawbridge, v see indexes under Barnard & Hutchinson. q see list of Grievances, pa. 971, & indexes under Troops Boston Massacre, Sayre. see Magna Charta, pa. 1052, petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights in 1052 Vol 9

To the ARMY of the UNITED COLONIES.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

WHEN I address myself to a deserving a part of the community as I esteem you to be, who have generously offered you services at your country's call, to defend at every hazard her dearest privileges; when I consider that many of you have exchanged comfortable livings and very valuable enjoyments of domestic life, for the hardships of a winter's campaign, that your brethren at home might dwell safely, and have none to make them afraid, I feel towards you the most grateful sentiments; and should think myself happy if one whose purse can do but little to reward you, might contribute in some other way to your encouragement.

Give me leave in the first place, to congratulate you on the dignity of the cause in which you are acting. Between you and those you contend with, there is in this respect, an infinite difference.—Unhappy troops of Britain! In better days they were a protection to the oppressed: they were employed with honor in resisting the attempts of lawless ambition: The world saw and acknowledged their superior merit, and faithful history recorded their glorious deeds. But modern councils have turned all things out of course, have found other employment for British soldiers: And who does not pity their disgraceful destination?—To be the supporters of an unprovoked and as arbitrary a system of domination as has been known in any country: To be the executioners of the unmanly rage of a most abandoned administration: To plunder the property, burn and destroy the dwellings, and attempt the ruin, not as conquering a set of colonists as any nation ever was concerned with; and who, God knows, would have been as peaceable, had they been well treated.

You, my countrymen, have taken a part that's worthy of you, and which heaven itself must approve. If ever man had just cause to take up arms, you have. The unjust claims of Britain; the unlimited submission demanded of the colonists, which would have left them nothing they could call their own; the intemperate and merciless regulations made to bring you to submission; the inefficacy of peaceable measures taken on our part; the long patience of the colonists when injured by little bands of British troops stationed among them; and the advantage which has been made use of of that patience (of which the strong garrison at Boston, and the sufferings of its worthy inhabitants, are a standing monument!) I say, the haughty contempt with which the united and respectful petitions of so many respectable states, asking for peace, liberty and safety, have been treated; and the unrelenting rage with which the sword of Britain already bathed in the blood of our countrymen, is still quenched; leaving us no alternative between the most abject submission and a resolute defiance.—These things being all before you, you could not but judge, what duty to God and to all posterity ought to determine us to for resistance at all events; and a review of the just and important reasons for such resistance, must give you an inward satisfaction in the part you are acting, which your enemies cannot have; and such courage, one would think, as a bad cause never did and never can inspire.

This infinite difference between your cause and that of your enemies in the grand point, infers most interesting consequences, which I could wish every American soldier to be often reflecting his mind with; it would alleviate every hardship, it would strung him up when you are weary, and give vigour to all your exertions. One is, that while on the side the condition of the highest officer is disgraceful, and the more, if he is a volunteer in the service; on your part, the station of a private soldier is a post of honor; the more so, by how much more freely he has offered himself; more still, if he has many a hardship to undergo, and is often destined to the post of danger. For my own part, when I consider the super-eminent dignity of this cause, I almost envy the very least of you his honorable station, and those glorious hardships and perils in which the duty of a different department forbids me to take part with you; and doubt not the day will come when many a gentleman will think himself unhappy that he was not with you, and many a rising youth shall tell with conscious pride, that his father was in the *Continental Army*.

In this cause every brave man may appear with advantage; which is another mighty difference in your favour. Those who act in a bad cause, either do it willfully, or ignorantly, or else they act by constraint, against the sense of their own minds. In the first case they must be actuated by base passions, which will naturally carry them into a disgraceful conduct. In the second, they must be under the power of prejudices which contract the soul, and render them incapable of appearing like men. In the last case, whatever they are, they must have foolish and dastardly feelings, and those who can't pity, will laugh at them.

The cause you are engaged in, gives full room for the display of the best human qualities, and naturally awakens them into exercise. It inspires a dignity of sentiment, a generous zeal for the rights of mankind, a noble ardour of compassion for the oppressed, and indignation against tyranny. Hence will proceed the best of courage, self-denial, patience, perseverance, inoffensiveness to rank and high par, and all the virtues that adorn the character of a soldier. One of the best wishes I can form in your favour is, that you may be inspired with sentiments that are answerable to so great and good a service. But what is more than all, in this cause you may with a clear conscience look to heaven to protect and prosper you. Resorted to in this country in, to the hard necessity of either taking up arms, or of surrendering life, liberty, and every valuable privilege, into arbitrary hands; the resistance we are now making, is not only justifiable, but must be considered as an indispensable duty, to which heaven itself calls us. It is therefore no enthusiasm to hope, that heaven will be pleased to favour it; whereas on the other side, it would be even impious to ask the divine aid. Think of this, and play your enemies! Nor let the dread of them disturb you, though you should be called to attack them in the strongest of their holds. Nor envy them their boasted skill, nor all their apparatus for the war: 'Tis all they have to depend on. But the young warrior who could say to his boastful foe, *Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel**—he doubtless had the advantage, though his furniture for the combat was not so showy! And this advantage, ye dear Americans, if ye will but avail yourselves of it—this advantage is yours.

X.

* 1 *Sam.* xvii. 45.

LONDON,

October 31. It is reported, that the Earl of Dartmouth is appointed Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, who has resigned, and that Lord George Germaine is appointed Secretary of State for the plantations, in the room of Lord Dartmouth.

The transports which sailed from Cork the 15th instant, and were obliged to put back by contrary winds, are ordered not to sail till further orders are received from England.

The transports with the 28th and 46th regiments lately sailed from Corke for Boston, are drove back into Milford Haven, after being all dismasted and very much shattered. The troops are disembarked there, till the vessels can be repaired, or others provided to take them on board. Three companies are said to be missing.

At our honest Tars are utterly averse to assist in butchering the brave Americans, there is a talk in the neighbourhood of the Admiralty, that 5000 *Russian* seamen will be hired to supply the deficiency.

A correspondent of veracity gives us the following speech *as authentic*, which he took in short hand on the spot; it was spoke by no less a man than a noble Lord, upon a late occasion, addressed to the Leicester Justices; and is an instance, amongst many others, what extraordinary talents are necessary to qualify a man for a Peer of the realm, a member of the Privy Council, a Lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and a principal adviser in the present dispute with America:—

"Why you made a very foolish order here—can't do it you see—why you made an order that counsel shall plead with Attorneys—you've no right you see—never was such a thing done—why I have been a Justice of Peace thirty years, I never did such a thing—no, right you see—can't make me have a counsel——Why now suppose I'm ill, and want a clister, I send for the apothecary—I won't have a physician, you can't make me you see—no right at all—you must rescind it you see—Now at our House (meaning the House of Lords I suppose) we are the greatest Court in the world—(Here one of the Justices interrupted his Lordship, and said, you don't hear Attorneys but counsel at your Bar my Lord): to which his Lordship answered, "None—that's true enough, but that's nothing you see, every man may plead his own cause—Why now—I'll shew a ground—Here's a butcher, and there's a cow—you bid the butcher kill the cow—he lyes he won't—can't make him you see—you must rescind the order—no right at all—*Valde destendus Iduatus!*

WILLIAMSBURG, January 12.

Notwithstanding Lord Dunmore's late proclamation for emancipating such slaves as would repair to his standard, we are informed, by a correspondent, that two of his own Negroes, with an overseer, passed through Fredericksburgh one day last week, on their way to Barbidy plantations; so that it should seem his Lordship has not been so very generous to his own bond men as he wished to be to those who were the property of others but whom neither he, nor even his august master, have the smallest right to intermeddle with.

By advices from the army we learn, that all the mills at Tucker's point, with the Scotch distillery and Mr. Sprowle's houses at Gosport, are totally demolished, as is likewise the chief part of Norfolk, a few houses only remaining above the Church, which are occupied by our troops.

The brig from Cork, taken by Capt. Barron last week, was bound for Boston, loaded with pork, potatoes, eggs, wine, porter, cheese and dried beef, and is supposed to be worth 5000l. sterling.(9)

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.(8)

THE last letters from Canada bring an account of an unsuccessful attempt made to gain possession of Quebec by storm, on the 31st of December last, between the hours of 2 and 7 in the morning. (8)

The General finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a design of carrying the town by escalade. In this he was encouraged by the extensiveness of the works and the weakness of the garrison. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a snow storm to carry his design into execution, several of his men deserted to the enemy. His plan at first was to have attacked the upper and lower town at the same time, depending principally for success against the upper town. But discovering from the motions of the enemy, that they were apprised of his design, he altered his plan; and, having divided his small army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made against the upper town, one by Colonel Livingston, at the head of the Canadians, against St. John's gate, the other by Capt. Brown, at the head of a small detachment, against Cape Diamond, reserving to himself and Col. Arnold the two principal attacks against the lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the General, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced against the lower town at Aunce de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the signal for the attack was given, and the garrison alarmed before he reached the place; however, pressing on he passed the first barrier, and was just opening to attempt the second, when by the first fire from the enemy he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp Captain J. M'Pherson, Capt. Cheeseman and two or three more. This so disheartened the men that Colonel Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himself under the disagreeable necessity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, Colonel Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of those brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and Captain Lamb's company of artillery had passed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketed in, without being discovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loss of a number of men. In this attack Colonel Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg splintered by a shot, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital. After gaining the battery, his detachment passed on to a second barrier, which they took possession of. By this time the enemy rallied from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force against this detachment, and a party, sallying out from Palace gate, attacked them in the rear.

These brave men sustained the force of the whole garrison for three hours, but finding themselves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers and the advantageous situation the garrison had over them.

No regular return has yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loss in killed and wounded amount to about 60, and 300 taken prisoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the slain are Capt. Kendricks & Lieut. Humphreys of the riflemen, and Lieut. Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulse, the remainder of the army retired about three miles from the city, where they have posted themselves advantageously, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every possible mark of distinction was shewn to the corpse of General Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec the second of January.

Published by order of Congress, (10)

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

LIST of Letters in the Post-Office, Cambridge, February 6, 1776.

(A) Rev. David Avery, Capt. John Ayres, Margaret Allen, Dunstable, Daniel Adams.

(B) Josiah Badcock, Milton, Sam. Breck, John Brown, Esq. Stoneham, Ezekiel Brown, Concord, Thomas Boylston Bolton, 2, John Boice, Gohsset, Edw. Bennet, Roxbury, Sarah Brown, Nathaniel Bosworth, Elias. Beasley, Attlen, Gillam Bah, Northborough, Mary Bartlett, Henry Bean, field, jun. Andover, Tim. Bayley, Hingham, Melatiah Bourn, Barnstable, John Battrick, Esq. Margaret Briggs, Northborough, John Bardon, Worcester.

(C) Benj. Colman, Watertown, John Cushing, Esq. Scituate, John Carswell, Eliza. Cheever, Taunton, John Clough, Northam, Russel Clark, 2, Wm. Clough, Menotomy, Edw. Crane, Milton, Capt. Ch. Craig, Seth Griffin, Nantucket, Rob. Cushing, Scituate.

(D) Polly Dowse, Boston, Matthew Duncan, 2, Robinson and Davis, Dorchester, Shubael Downe.

(E) Samuel Eliot, Haverhill, John Eliot, Milton.

(F) John French, Nicoll Fosdick, Roxbury, Serg. George Francis, Wm. Fosbiter, Watertown, Gar. Folger, Nantucket, Capt. Nath. Freeman, Brunswick, Wm. Fowle, Lynn.

(G) Elizabeth Gray, Haverhill, Ruth Gay, Hingham.

(H) Joseph Holden, Weymouth, John Hunt, Roxbury, John Holland, Milton, Enoch Hoskins, Malden, Wm. Hurlbut, Medford, Peggy Harris, Milton, Sam. Hunt, Sam. Hodgson, Hopkinton, Dr. Silas Holmes, Roxbury.

(I) Thomas Johnson, Sukey Jarvis, Joseph Javitt, Kingsbury, Asa. Jackson, Dr. Wm. Jones, Capt. Seth Jenkins, Nantucket.

(K) David Kemp, Groton, John R. Key, Benj. Kneeland, Joseph Kelly, Roxbury, Lawrence Kean.

(L) Lieut. Elisha Lee, Roxbury, Edward Low, Leominster, Nicholas Leerman, Mrs. Logan, Needham, Ann Lush, Wrentham, Lucy Loring, Duxbury.

(M) Daniel Marth Medway, John Mackenhitzer, Malden, Mi-ot, Brunswick, John Morrin, John Money, Hopkinton, Recompence Magoun, Pembroke, Wm. M'Kean, Boston, Hugh McLean, Milton.

(N) Thomas Nolen, Roxbury, Ebenezer Nye.

(O) Josiah Olden, jun.

(P) David Perkins, Rutland, 2, Ralph Pomroy, Esq. Major Parke, Roxbury, Abraham Perrin, Peyton and Company, 2, Ebenezer Parsons, James Poor, Elizabeth Pitson, Reading, Rebecca Partridge, Preston, 2, Elizabeth Perkins, Barnstable, Isaac Phillips, Grafton.

(R) Thomas Reid, Isaac Rayner, Menotomy.

(S) Capt. Wm. Stott, Deacon Jonas Stone, Lexington, James Smithwick, Medford, John Stevens, Henry Speth, Roxbury, Wm. Shattuck, Newtown, Henry Smith, Stoughton, Willard Spooner, Roxbury, Joseph Swearingten, Roxbury, John B. Gourney, Moses Stebbins, jun. Roxbury, David Sellons, Captain Hugh Stevenson, Henry Seivert, John Simpkins, Billerica.

(T) Alexander Thomas, Capt. Anthony Thomas, Thomas Tracy, Medford, Elisha Thacher, Barnstable, Nathan Thomas, Roxbury, Rebecca Tufts, Medway.

(V) Daniel Vose, Milton.

(W) John Wilson, Esq. Hopkinton, Peleg Wadsworth, Roxbury, Seth Wilson, Henry Wood, John Williams, Bedford, Gersham Williams, Medford, Robert White, Col. Charles Webb, Esq. Benja. Waldo, Scituate, Edward Wales, Peggy White, Isaac Winslow, Alexander Wilson, Jacob Williams, Samuel B. Webb, Rev. Mr. Winslow, Braintree.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered upon immediately,

A large house in Lexington, which has been improved a number of years as a tavern, with a shop adjoining the same, suitable for a trader, with about 50 acres about said land belonging to the same, 8 miles from Cambridge, well accommodated for that purpose. Whoever inclines to hire or purchase, may know the terms by applying to JOHN BUCKMAN, of said Lexington. (12)

N.B. There is a saw mill with works to be sold or let, with or without the same.

(1) see declaration of Congress, pa. 524. (2) see index under Boston, Town of. (3) see petition of Congress, pa. 656, 791. (4) see pa. 843. (5) see page, 864, & see index, under Virginia, transactions of. (6) see index, under Fire. (7) see index, under Naval affairs. (8) see pa. 879. (9) By Way of Frenchee, river. (10) see index under Continental. (11) see index, under Canada. (12) see index under

NEW-YORK, February 2.

We hear from Albany, that General Schuyler found at Johnstown [to which place he lately marched, with a body of troops] 5 or 600 men allembled, who, without resistance, delivered up their arms; that he took from them 670 muskets, nine pieces of loaded cannon, and b'o't off 15 prisoners.—Sir John Johnson, to oblige our friend Indians, was released on his bond and mortgage.

Last Friday 700 of the Jersey militia, & 300 Jersey Regulars, enter'd Queen's county, on Long-Island, to disarm those persons who have opposed American liberty, and although they have repeatedly declared their resolution of defending their arms at the risk of their lives, yet such is the badness of their cause, which no doubt rendered them cowards, that they were disarmed without any opposition; and the generality of them have sworn to abide by the measures of the Congress: Two young men brought 17 prisoners into Hunstead, with their arms; and a boy of 12 years of age demanded a pair of pistols of a man who had threatened to shoot the first person who attempted to disarm him, but with fear and trembling delivered his pistols to the boy, who brought them away in triumph.

The first ship Green Mountain Valley, lately taken by the Jersey forces, was formerly in the Jamaica trade, and was built in the river Thames, she is about 300 tons burthen, and is supposed to be as valuable as any prize taken since the commencement of the American war; her cargo is as follows: 120 chaldrons of coals, 100 barrels of pork, 300 sacks of potatoes, 10 tons of four cwt. four 4 pounders, a large quantity of gun-powder, arms, &c. and sundry other goods intended. They brought 80 live boys from London, but most of them died on the passage.

A vessel from St. Eustatia, arrived at Philadelphia, brings advice, that eight or ten of the storeships, with provisions, from London, bound to Boston, having been blown off our coast, are arrived at Antigua.

HARTFORD, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in New-York, dated Jan. 30, 1776.

"A gentleman from St. Eustatia, which place he left three weeks ago, says, eleven American vessels were taken and carried to Antigua, ten of which were condemned for want of clearances.

"By a vessel from France we have English papers to about the 1st of November; Parliament had voted 25 000 men for the American service, and the ministry say more shall come if necessary. Lord George Germaine, (Sackville that was) is secretary for the American department in place of Lord Dartmouth, who is Lord Privy Seal in the room of the Duke of Grafton, who has joined the minority.——Capt. Prescott and his companion are committed to our prison—am told he refuse to give his parole, and there are many proofs of his cruel treatment of the American friends in Canada. Col. Hazen, and Lieut. Col. E. Antill set off on Sunday, on their return to Canada, where they are to raise a regiment of 1000 Canadians in our service."

Another letter from Philadelphia of the same date says "The Minority in both Houses of Parliament increases very fast."

CAMBRIDGE, February 8.

We hear, "that as Capt. Manly was coming out of Plymouth, January 30, an armed brig (which went from Boston for the purpose of taking him, as is supposed) gave him chace; upon which he ran his vessel on shore, a little South of the North river in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not less than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the stern, and passed but about six inches from Capt. Manly, who was confined by sickness in his cabin. The next day, 130 balls were found upon the adjacent shore."

Beside the above, which is from a correspondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceased firing, she manned her boats, boarded Capt. Manly's vessel (the people being ashore) and endeavoured to set her on fire; but seeing our people coming upon them, they were glad to get off without effecting their design. She has since been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruize.

The following additional circumstances relative to the unsuccessful attack of Quebec, on the 31st of December last, are collected from the different letters and accounts sent from thence to Philadelphia, viz.

That in the detachment commanded by Col. Arnold, in the attack of the first barrier, Brigade Major Ogden, after a very spirited and soldier-like conduct, was wounded in the shoulder, and carried to the hospital; and that Captain (now Major) Lamb, was also slightly wounded; that the command of the detachment devolving upon Lieut. Col. Green, of Rhode-Island, after gaining the first barrier he pressed on to a second, which he likewise forced, and took possession of; when being attacked in the rear, and surrounded, the detachment was a long time maintained the fight against the whole force of the enemy; till being overpowered with numbers, they were at last obliged to yield themselves prisoners.—That the whole detachment behaved with the greatest bravery, and struck terror into the enemy, who now, apprehending they shall not long hold the place, give very good treatment to the prisoners.—That all the officers distinguished themselves by their good conduct.—That Lieutenant Colonel Green, Major Bigelow and Meigs, Captains Oswald and Bury are particularly mentioned, as having done themselves great honour.—That General Montgomery and Captain M'Pherson, were buried on the second of January, with the honours of war; and that Major Meigs was out for three days on his parole of honour, having leave to carry in all the officers baggage. One letter concludes with the following reflection, "Our "enemies will soon find, that *America* is become "the nursery of heroes; and that while we are "struggling in the glorious cause of *Liberty* and "*Virtue*, she will not want brave soldiers to of-"fer themselves, nor Generals to lead forth her "armies and direct them to victory and triumph."

It is represented by one of our friends lately from Boston (a gentleman of good judgment and undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on, "That one of the men of war, that last arrived from England, bro't intelligence, that our friends in London had collected *twenty-six thousand pounds sterling* for the support of the American army, which they were about sending by the way of the West-Indies; but that administration had secured the money, and were making strict search and enquiry for the donors, who were considered as countenancing and aiding a *Rebellion*.——Should the ministry pursue the inquiry, it may add to *their* confusion, and be in some degree the means of *our* temporal salvation.

On the 25th of December last was taken by a Plymouth privateer, and carried in there, a small sloop from New-York, Moses Wayman, master, laden with provision for the ministerial army in Boston, consisting of 35 fresh hogs, 300 barrels of pork, 50 barrels fine New-York pippins, 30 firkins hogs fat, some quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c. (4)

Last Tuesday fortnight Capt. House, with 4 whale boats, took and carried into Barnstable, a sloop of 215 tons burthen, bound from La Have for Boston, laden with beef, hay, potatoes & turnips.

Saturday last was burnt at Watertown, pursuant to an order of the General Court, by the door keeper, a quantity of Bohea Tea, taken from one John Brown, a person who for fifty dollars, refused and conveyed away, from the custody of the court's messenger, Dr. Samuel Gelston, who had been apprehended by the court, for supplying the enemy with provisions; he was taken with the said Brown at Rhode Island, and brought back to Watertown, where they now are under close guard.

We hear from Pepperell, that a son of the late Rev. Joseph Emerson of that place, aged about 11 years, made a quantity of gunpowder saltpetre, taking his directions wholly from the newspapers, without any other assistance from any person whatever. A good example for other little children to follow.

On the 25th of January last departed this life at Dunstable, in the 64th year of his age, the Hon. JAMES PITTS, Esq; a gentleman who had greatly distinguished himself as a councellor board, for his inflexible virtue and warm attachment to the common rights of America during the late corrupt and infamous administrations of Barnard and Hutchinson. (5) His death is so much regretted by the public in the loss of the patriot, as it is felt by his children, family and acquaintance; to whom he had endeared himself by the most affectionate offices, and friendly intercourse in the more private walks of life.

Instead of Deacon John *Cutler*, mentioned in our last as having lately died, it should have been Deacon John *Cotter*. (6)

Died at Topsfield, the 28th ult. the Widow Hannah Edwards, in the 95th year of her age.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

At his shop in BROOKLINE, on the great road leading from Roxbury to Watertown, about a quarter of a mile from the sign of the Punch-Bowl,

BEST refined bar-iron, steel, fine and coarse salt, chocolate by the box or less, coffee by the bag or less, loaf and brown sugar, West India and New-England rum, molasses, brandy, excellent Teneriffe wine by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon, rasins, spice, pepper, oatmeal, wool cards, American cake ink, ink powder, best Spanish indigo, chalk, allum, logwood, redwood, sewing twine, wadding, Russia duck, iron wire, pipes; window glass, 10 by 8, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6; gimblets, horse whips, ink pots, combs, knives, scissars, sleeve buttons, pewter spoons, brads, compasses, tin nails, and many other articles.

Any person inclined to purchase said shop (which is advantageously situated for business) together with the stock therein, and buildings adjacent, may apply to said Thompson.

DESERTED from the 2d regiment, in the Continental army commanded by Col. James Reed, two men, viz. Nehemiah Winn of Nottingham West, in the colony of New-Hampshire, and Joseph Robbins of Dunstable, in the colony aforesaid; stout, able-bodied men, about six feet high. Whoever will take up said deserters, and bring them to Winter-Hill, to Capt. Robert Oliver, in Col. Reed's regiment, shall have one dollar reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by me,

Camp on Winter Hill, Feb 7. ROBERT OLIVER, Capt.

Cambridge Camp, February 7, 1776.

DESERTED, about the 24th of January, from Capt. Stephen Brown's company, of the 20th regiment, one Emanuel Seward, a Spaniard, talks broken English, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, has dark colour'd hair, and of a dark complection; had on when he went away, a light-blue colour'd cloth great coat and short sailor's jacket, leather breeches, white yarn stockings. Whoever will take up and return said runaway to the company he belongs to, or regiment lying at Cambridge, shall have two dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by me, SAMUEL BROWN, Lieut.

To be sold by MOSES CALF,

Next door to the sign of the blue Anchor, Cambridge,

A variety of POCKET-BOOKS, wholesale and retail; deer, moose, and sheep-skin breeches, of all sorts; men's and women's gloves, &c. &c.

A number of our Customers cannot but remember, that their times of payment are greatly elapsed, and their accounts remain unsettled. They are requested to call and discharge them very speedily, or we shall be obliged to discontinue their papers. The PRINTERS.

A Person lately brought from Salem a 6 or 8 gallon can, painted with iron rust, containing LAMP BLACK, and for his benefit in the College, in an entry leading to the Printing-Office; but as the said can has not been received by the persons to whom it was directed, any person who will inform the Printers hereof where it may be found, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Just opened, a compleat assortment of the freshest DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be sold wholesale and retail,

By JONATHAN WALDO,

At his Apothecary Store, at the Lion and Mortar, King-street, SALEM.——Among which are,

THE most genuine and approved patent medicines; also surgeon's instruments, such as for opening and amputating instruments, made by the best workmen in London; compleat cases of best linnens; cases of surgeon's pocket instruments; cases of needles; also a small assortment of books.

Physicians and Surgeons may depend upon the above things being of a quality that will fully recommend them. [t.h.e.t.f.]

CASH given for clean LINEN RAGS, by the Printers hereof.——If care is not taken in saving Rags for the use of the Paper-Mills, the public will soon be destitute of Paper of all kinds.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIGHT HOUSE TAVERN in Cambridge that has been kept for six months past by Deacon Daniel Jones, is now opened and kept by EBENEZER STEDMAN, who has to sell the best Holland Geneva by the case, brown Sugar by the barrel and barrel.

Cambridge, February 7, 1776.

DESERTED yesterday morning from Col. Bond's regiment and Capt. Egery's company, a soldier named Stephen Switcher, supposed to belong to Malden, a well-set fellow, with dark colour'd hair tied behind his neck; had on when he went away, a blue cutaise jacket, striped waistcoat and thick cloth-colour'd trowsers, and a round hat bound with black.——Whoever will take up and secure said deserter so that he may be had, or will return him to the subscribers, shall receive two dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by

Prospect Hill, Feb. 7, 1776. DANIEL EGERY, Capt.

WANTED, a few tons of POT-ASH, or SALTS. Inquire of the printers.

RACKOON SKINS.

A Choice parcel of Rackoon Skins may be had at BICKER's Store, Cambridge: Also a variety of PIECE GOODS, just opened, suitable to the season.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Aaron Cutler, tanner, late of Cambridge, deceased, are desired to settle the same with Abigail Cutler, administratrix to said estate; and those that have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts as soon as may be, in order for a speedy settlement. (5)

WANTED a good steady boy, about 13 or 14 years old, as an apprentice to the sadler's trade. Inquire of the printers.

ALL persons having any just demands on the estate of NOAH CLAP, late of Scituate, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts to JOHN CUSHING, jun. administrator on said estate, in order for a settlement; likewise all persons indebted to said estate are hereby desired to make speedy payment to said administrator.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of THORNDIKE PROCTER, late of Salem, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to ROBERT SHILLABER of Danvers, administrator on said estate; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment.

LOST on the road between Concord and Lexington, a pinchbuck WATCH, the outside coat flowered, a china face, a steel wire chain, and a pinchbeck seal and key. If the person who has found it will leave it with the printers hereof, or at Capt. Harnden's in Malden, they shall receive two dollars for their trouble and all necessary charges paid by EBENEZER HARNDEN, jun. (6)

DESERTED from Capt. Samuel Sayer, of Col. Patterson's regiment, one Jeremiah Whitom, a stout, well built fellow, dark complexion; supposed to be gone to Newbury, to join a privateer that is fitting out for no purchase no pay.——Whoever will take up said deserter, and bring him to the camp at No. 3, in Charlestown, and deliver him to me the subscriber, shall have two dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

SAMUEL SAYER.

STRAYED or stolen from Capt. Ephraim Jones's tavern in Concord, on the 30th of January, a grayish coloured HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, paces chiefly, and is about 15 years old. Whoever will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, to Josiah Barns, of said Concord, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all necessary charges paid.

N. B. Said horse had on a saddle and bridle.

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the subscriber, hath for some time refused to live with me at my lodging, and that I am ready to receive and carefully & courteously to provide for her, notwithstanding she hath wasted my estate.——This is therefore to caution all persons from trusting or trading with her on my account, for that I will not pay any debt she may contract after the date hereof. WILLIAM Mc NEIL.

New-Boston, December 4, 1775.

STRAYED from me the subscriber, some time last September, two COLTS; one a red gelding, 2 years old past, all red, except tail and mane, which is a little grayish, paces only; the other a black horse colt, a year old past, with a white streak in his forehead, two hind feet white, and wall eyes.——Whoever shall take up said colts, or give information where they may be found, so that I can have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid by me. (6w.)

Dedham, Dec. 6, 1775. RICHARD WOODWARD.

THE Committee of Inspection of Weston advertise Eleazer Bradshaw, of Waltham, hatter, as an enemy to America, by having violated, and audaciously declaring that he will continue to violate the Continental association in purchasing and selling India Tea. The public are therefore desired to treat said Bradshaw as the association directs, by breaking off all connections with him.

& see index, under Army British. ✓ see index under Army of the United Colonies. (1) see American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. ¢ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. ✓ see index, under Congress Continental. (2) see index, under Canada.) see index, under Letter of Marque. (3) see pa. 886. (4) see index, under Salt petre.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, January 2.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Congress, that divers honest and well meaning, but uninformed people in these colonies, have by the art and address of ministerial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions, respecting the American cause, and the probable issue of the present contest:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Committees, and other friends to American liberty in the said colonies, to treat all such misled persons with kindness and attention, to consider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public spirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the present controversy, to acquaint them with the sale of the numerous petitions presented to his Majesty, as well by Assemblies as by Congress for reconciliation and redress of grievances, and that the last from this Congress, humbly requesting the single favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unsuccessful; to unfold to them the various arts of administration to enslave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms those very rights, liberties and estates which we and our forefathers had so long enjoyed unmolested in the reign of his present Majesty's *predecessors*. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and Assemblies in these colonies, liberally to distribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congress, the late speeches of the great patriots in both houses of parliament relative to American grievances, and such other pamphlets and papers as tend to elucidate the merits of the American cause. The Congress being fully persuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more just and necessary our present opposition to ministerial tyranny will appear.

And with respect to all such unworthy Americans as, regardless of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their posterity, have taken part with our oppressors, and influenced by the hope or possession of ignominious rewards, strive to recommend themselves to the bounty of Administration by misrepresenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and opposing every measure formed for the preservation and security,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Assemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of safety in the United Colonies, by the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate the mischievous machinations, and restrain the wicked practices of these men. And it is the opinion of this Congress that they ought to be disarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in safe custody or bound with sufficient sureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, may be enabled with greater ease and facility to carry this resolution into execution, Resolved, that they be authorised to call to their aid whatever Continental troops stationed in or near their respective colonies, may be conveniently spared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of such troops are hereby directed to afford the said Assemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, all such assistance in executing this resolution as they may require, and which, consistent with the good of the service, may be supplied.

Resolved, That all detachments of Continental troops which may be ordered on the business in the aforegoing resolution mentioned, be, while so employed, under the direction and controul of the Assemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety aforesaid.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on request from their respective Assemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cherish and increase the present happy and necessary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, such as burning our defenceless towns and villages, exposing their inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, to all the miseries which loss of property, the rigour of the season, and inhuman devastation can inflict, exciting domestic insurrections and murders, bribing the savages to desolate our frontiers, and casting such of us as the fortune of war has put into their power into goals, there to languish in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boston, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, exposed to the insolence of the soldiery, and other enormities, at the mention of which decency and humanity will forever blush, they justly provoke the inhabitants of these colonies to retaliation,

Resolved, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful, that humanity ought to distinguish the brave, that cruelty should find no admission among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be stained by a recital of any action which justice or christianity may condemn, and to rest assured that whenever retaliation may be necessary or tend to their security, this Congress will undertake the disagreeable task.

Resolved, That the Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees, or Councils of Safety, be requested forthwith to transmit to this Congress copies of all the petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, which have been by their respective colonies presented to the Throne, or either House of Parliament, since the year 1762, and that they also inform this Congress whether any and what answers were given to them. *Extracts from the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

In COUNCIL, December 27, 1775.

WHEREAS many accounts against this Colony are exhibited by innholders and others, without any charge of the particular articles which would justify the sum of the accounts.

The board *Resolved*, That all accounts exhibited against this Colony in future, by innholders or others, shall particularly specify the several articles, and charges thereof, which may collectively make up the sum of such accounts; and no others will be received. And that this Resolve be published in Watertown, Cambridge, and Worcester news-papers, for three weeks successively, next after the date hereof. Sent down for concurrence,

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, January 3.

Read and concurred.

William Cooper, Speaker, P. T.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy, Attest, Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

To be SOLD at the new store opposite Messrs. Payson & Company's store, CAMBRIDGE,

A small assortment of cream colour'd and stone ware, consisting of tea cups and saucers, tea pots, coffee pots and cream ditto, dishes, plates, mugs, and bowls of all sizes.—Also a few English goods, such as superfine and middling scarlet broad cloth, blue and cloth colour'd ditto, English serges, Devonshire kerseys, white and blue Swanskin, rattoons, striped flannel, mascaroni velvet, drawboys, black plush; a few spelling-books and plasters; also just received from Philadelphia, a few sets of Political Disquisitions, highly recommended by the Continental Congress, the author of which seems to be a real master of the genius of true government.

TAKEN up on the 26th instant, by Deacon John Lewis of Lynn, a sorrel, or light red Gelding, about 5 years old, with a blaze in his face, one white hind foot, with saddle, bridle and saddle-bags, and supposed to be stolen. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

TAKEN up a sorrel Horse. The owner proving his property, may have him again, by applying to THADDEUS BOWMAN of Lexington.

DESERTED from Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's company, in Col. Nixon's regiment, Thomas Pee, a small spare fellow, with light hair, and a blemish in one of his eyes about 5 feet 5 inches high. Whoever will bring said deserter to Winter-hill, to said regiment, shall have two dollars reward.

Camp on Winter hill, Jan. 30. *Simon Sartwell*, Ensign.

DESERTED, 29th December, 1775, from Capt. Whiting's company, in Col. Greaton's regiment, one Olive Sullivan, about 22 or 23 years of age, light complection, his favour'd and short hair; had on when he went away a buckskin pair of breeches, a brown surtout coat and white yarn stockings, a shoemaker by trade. Whoever shall take up said deserter shall have eight dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by me

MOSES WHITING, Captain.

DESERTED from Col. Baldwin's regiment, in Capt. Thomas Mighill's company, Thomas Pee, a native of Virginia, who served last year with Capt. Pearl, in Col. Woodbridge's regiment; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a light complection, with sandy colour'd hair. Also Jonathan Thurrell of Berwick, in this province; and Michael Linch, a native of Ireland, who is about 5 feet 6 inches high had on a blue coat faced with red and bound with yellow; also James White, of Grove, as he hath inlisted in other companies he has called himself by different names, he is a native of Scotland, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, and had a scar in his face. Whoever will take up said deserters and secure them, or bring them into the camp at No. 5, shall have two dollars reward for each, and all necessary charges paid by THOMAS MIGHILL, Capt.

STOLEN or strayed, in Concord, the 24th of January, 1776, a dark brown chestnut colour'd MARE, about 14 hands and half high, with some white in her forehead, and suckles a colt, and is natural to her pace. Whoever will bring said mare to SAMUEL BROOKS of Worcester, shall have five pistareen reward and all necessary charges paid.

To be SOLD or LET,

A large house in Menotomy, which has been improved for a great number of years as a tavern, with 25 acres of land belonging to the same, about three miles from Cambridge, well accommodated for that purpose. Whoever inclines to hire or purchase, by applying to William Cutler, may know the terms. To be entered upon the 1st of April next, now in possession of Mr. Ethan Wetherbee.

TAKEN up the 29th instant, near the meeting-house in Cambridge, a small leather POCKET-BOOK, with several bills in it. Whoever has the said book, by applying to Osgood Carleton, Quarter-master of Col. Sargent's regiment, and describing the same, may have it again on paying for this advertisement.

A wet NURSE with a good breast of milk, would be glad to take a child to suckle. Inquire of John Symmonds in Woburn.

DESERTED from Captain David Place's company, in Col. James Reed's regiment, William Hawkins and Elijah Davis, both of Barrington, in New-Hampshire: Said Hawkings is a small set fellow, light complection, brown hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high: Said Davis is of a dark complection, black hair, thickset fellow, 5 feet and 6 inches high. Whoever will bring said deserters to Winter-hill, to said regiment, shall have two dollars reward for each of them, per

Winter hill, Jan. 30. 1776. AMOS EMERSON, Lieut.

To be sold by JOHN DENNIE,

At his store in Little-Cambridge,—The following articles viz. Broad cloths, forest do. Devonshire kerseys, scarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, cuttings, breecher patterns of all colours, fine double cambletts, colmancoes and printfustets, durants and tammies, black and white folk crape, cino chapeau and bombazine, hat-band and widow's crape, men's and boys worsted hose; paloug, bodices, sattins,—blue, green and pink; men's and women's gloves,—white, black and claret; 7-8 and 4 yard-wide Irish holland; diaper; check, linen, kenting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; plain and flower'd lawn, yellow holland, green shalloon, women's and children's flays, quilted coats, fine lawn bordered aprons; yellow, green, blue, white, and variety of ribbons and silk forrets; scarlet small lace of different sorts; white and black blond lace; crewels silk hair & mohair; white, yellow and Bath metal buttons, dittoe silk and hair, cloth basket for sportouts, ditto silver and gold wrought, a variety of fancy buttons, pound pins, needles, shoe and knee buckles of various sorts, ivory and bone combs of various sorts, women's toys of various sorts, nun's thread and garnetting, slips for necks or pocket books, ink powder, sealing wax; pen-knives and razors, trunk boxes, sound by the bottle;—Also a compleat assortment of Liverpool ware, viz. Queen's ware, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cream do. mustard do. bowls, plates, dishes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white stone plates and bowls, wine glasses, tumblers, mustard-pots, cups and saucers, salts, and many other articles.

N. B. At the same store is sold,—Jamaica, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, molasses, brown and loaf sugar by the hogshead or smaller quantity; Fyal, Teneriffe and Malaga wines by the quarter-cask; also coffee, chocolate, cayenne, logwood, indigo, starch, white bone, raisins, allspice, Florence oil by the flask, salts, salt fish, flour, rice, Spanish brown; a few barrels of sour oranges.

County of SUFFOLK, January 22, 1776.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended a court for the Probate of Wills, &c. shall be held at Dedham, in the said county, at the public house kept by Mr. Woodward, on the first Monday of February next, and if that day should not be sufficient, on the day following, and the like in each of the following months, until public notice is given to the contrary.

Good neat WINES, by the pipe or hogshead, to be sold by JOHN DERBY, at Salem.

LOST last Thursday night, at Medford, a short crimson broad cloth CLOAK. The person who has found it will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the house of Stephen Hall, jun. at the upper part of Medford.

TAKEN up by Ammi Cutter of Menotomy, a red STEER, 2 years old. The owner, by applying to said Cutter, and paying charges, may have him again.

A wet nurse is wanted, to take a child to suckle. Inquire of the printers.

WANTED, a lad about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the barber's trade.

To be sold cheap for cash, by

CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

Near the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge,

Choice Lisbon lemons, Malaga wines, fresh raisins, Philadelphia flour, salt, loaf sugar, Jamaica sugar, rum, West-India and New-England rum.

At the same place may be had,

Broad cloths of various colours and qualities, serges & aloona, tammies, cambletts, thicksets, velvets, worsted, hosiery, &c.—Turkey Rhubarb, English steel; a small assortment of brittany and sadolers wares, on as easy terms as can be purchased at, within 30 miles of the camp.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM ALLEN,

At his store in Cambridge, adjoining Messrs. Bird and Payson's, and next door to John Winthrop, Esq'r.

West-India Rum by the hogshead or barrel, brown sugar by the cwt. a few cases of excellent H. Land genuine, a few half anchors of best French brandy, allspice and pepper by the dozen or single pound, Spanish indigo, a quantity of bottle's last, Hyson assortment of Eng. chapoods, suitable for the season.

To be sold at Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN's house in Ipswich-Hamlet, near the meeting house,

Choice Lisbon WINES and LEMMONS.

For the prices, inquire of said Brown.

Whereas Jonathan Silly, Jacob Fowler, and Jacob Blaisdel of Brimfield, inlisted under the the subscriber, some time past, and have not joined my company: It is desired they would immediately repair to their quarters at Charlestown camp, No. 3, otherwise they may depend on being punished as deserters.

THEODORE BLISS, Captain.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Newhall, late of Lynn, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ruth Newhall, administratrix, or to Deacon Daniel Mansfield of said Lynn, attorney, in order for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment. Lynn, Jan. 23. 1776.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, in the night of the 5th of November, a HORSE of a dark brown colour, bin mane and tail black, and something long, paces and trots, and carries himself well, he has no common flat hoofs, very fleshy built, but not tall, he has several white spots about the bigness of a person's thumb between his hip bone and flank, either on the right side or left, about 11 years old. Whoever will take up said horse and give information to the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Malden, Mr. Caleb Topper in Cambridge, or to me the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. BURRELEY EMERSON.

Newbury Port, January 22, 1776.

TAKEN up, January 23, a dark chestnut MARE. The owner, by applying to Ebenezer Wyeth in Cambridge, proving his property & paying charges, may have her again.

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(1) See index, under Congress Continental. (2) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) See indexes, under Towns, County Assembly, representation, Congress Continental, Provincial, riots, resolves, petitions, ruin of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, (4) See american rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (5) See indexes, under